Crackdown!

The CIO Gets A New Look

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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He Made Ilse Koch's Lampshades

General Clay—Here Is Your Proof!

By Emil Carlebach

FRANKFURT

ILSE KOCH, the Nazi "Bitch of Buchenwald" noted around the world for her hobby of collecting human-skin lampshades, is due to become a free woman in January.

If Gen. Clay is really looking for evidence of her crimes, here it is—in an exclusive GUARDIAN interview with Gustav Wegerer, Austrian engineer who was in Buchenwald from 1938 (when his country was invaded) until the end. He now lives at Herrengasse 6, Vienna I.

Because Wegerer was a skilled chemist, he was put to work in Buchenwald's "Pathology" department where bodies of dead or murdered prisoners were prepared for the SS "scientists."

On Nov. 15 Wegerer came to Darmstadt in the U.S. Zone on a vain mission: he had been summoned so tardily as a witness against Buchenwald SS Dr. Neumann that the trial was over. Other ex-prisoners had testified that Neumann performed liver operations on prisoners, after which the patients regularly died. The de-nazification authorities "punished" Neumann with a fine of a few hundred marks and gave him permission to practice as a doctor or university teacher.

Here is what Wegerer told me:

"Gen. Clay is freeing Ilse Koch because he says there is no convincing evidence against her.

"Yet Dr. Kurt Sitte, Czech university teacher, former Buchenwald prisoner and now assistant to 1948 Nobel Prize winner Dr. Blackett, testified under oath before an American tribunal that he himself had to work on the project of producing 'useful objects' of tattooed human skin for Ilse Koch. And I, Gustav Wegerer, was forced to work on the same project.

"From Dr. Lolling, chief of the medical division of the Reich Security H. Q., we prisoners received in 1941 the first order to skin dead prisoners who were tattooed, to treat the skins and send them to Berlin.

"Camp Commandant Koch one day happened upon a few hundred treated skins, thin as parchment, destined for Berlin. He said to his hangers-on: 'I must show this to my wife. She can make beautiful lamp shades out of them.'

"Next day I got orders to report to Koch with a case of treated skins. Frau Koch was there in his room and personally picked out 12 skins that were especially obscene. She told me to have a lampshade made of these.

"Dr. Mueller, the Pathology chief, who was present, instructed us on our return to pierce the edges of the skins and fasten them with wires. A few days later Dr. Mueller delivered the lampshade to Ilse Koch, and next told us to fashion some soft white leather out of human skin to be made into a lady's handbag. In the dissecting room, suitable pieces of skin were taken from the thighs and abdomens of dead prisoners and treated.

"I personally was ordered to deliver this white leather to the commandant's wife.

"Commandant Koch and his wife kept putting in new requests for treated human skin, until finally there came from Berlin a sharp query as to why so few tattooed skins were arriving.

"After this censure Dr. Mueller kept the Security Office satisfied. Previously only dead prisoners were inspected to find tattoos. Now living prisoners were sought out to provide more 'raw material,' to keep both the Security Office and the Koch family supplied.

"Besides Dr. Mueller and myself there are innumerable former Buchenwald prisoners who can prove the 'unproven' crimes of Ilse Koch."

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LETTERS

Semper Fidelis

QUANTICO, VA.

It is heartening to see that at last a truly liberal publication has entered the field, and it is up to those of us who believe in Henry A. Wallace and the Progressive Party to lead the way in making NATIONAL GUARDIAN a success.

The election returns were gratifying in that they revealed a sizeable Progressive vote under extremely difficult conditions. I was proud to cast my absentee service ballot for the Wallace-Taylor ticket in New Jersey. I think that it is now an undeniable fact that the Progressive Party will become a growing force in American politics.

Harold K. Thompson Jr.
Lieutenant, USMC

Remember

BIG RAPIDS, MICH.

We subscribe to nine papers or periodicals, six of which are liberal or progressive, and NATIONAL GUARDIAN is the only one of them that published the actual value and relation of Henry Wallace to and in our last election.

The trend of the campaign showed that Mr. Truman accepted the Wallace domestic policies (since Mr. Wallace had proven their popularity) to win the presidency. It's good for the people to know and remember that fact. Truman is making it plain that he does not intend to accept the Wallace foreign policy.

If the Wallace ideas and principles are good enough to carry an ordinarily undesirable man to the presidency — well, gentlemen, they're good enough for me to stick to.

Winford Kellum

News of India

IOWA CITY, IOWA

Please do not forget my India. I hope you will show how the civil-war-torn and ransacked country is fighting for a place in the sun. I would like to know what GUARDIAN thinks about the mounting tide of nationalism in southeast India.

I think that you will agree that Asia's problems are the problems of all humanity. For centuries the colonial powers have sucked the blood of millions of people in that part of the world.

I hope you will make your weekly not only a national one but the only international weekly in the world.

Bhagwat Prasad Singh
State University of Iowa

Statesmanship

RENSSELAERVILLE, N. Y.

In your Nov. 8 issue the characterization of Vandenberg as "more statesmanlike" than Senator Connally seemed to me too favorable to Vandenberg. Because he is cleverer than Connally, and in that sense "more statesmanlike," Vandenberg is a more sinister figure from the progressive point of view. He is no more liberal than Dulles or Marshall. With Connally again coming in as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the reactionary nature of the bipartisan foreign policy committee will be made clearer.

L. A. Eldridge Jr.

Not Yet Grasped

TRUCKSVILLE, PA.

Sure am glad that a newspaper taking up the progressive point of view is in concrete evidence and will continue to grow, and to proclaim to the underprivileged that their cause is not forgotten. I wish I could produce many subscriptions, but the time seems yet to be for the so-called white-collar and professional world to fully grasp the undercurrent of propaganda by the popular press, which if allowed to grow will inevitably flood this country with a tide of war and destruction.

Esther M. Boston

Spark

EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

I wish you great success. It is the necessity of the times that we get true information of what is going on at home and abroad. When I am finished reading the paper I pass it on to the fellow next to me. It is not "guardian" but a "spark."

A. Sardoch

Progressive News

GARFIELD, N. J.

May I suggest that more news be given of the Progressive Party? Such things as the activities of the National Chapter and the accomplishment of local groups would be interesting for those of us who are working for the party.

Andrew Bihun Jr.

Hope For Change

AUSTIN, TEX.

I am very happy that a weekly is to be published to carry on Henry Wallace's fight for peace. In view of Mr. Truman's victory and the Democratic majority in both houses, the American people have every reason to expect a change in foreign policy, an attitude leading away from war and depression. Mr. Truman promised all these things...

Mrs. Valeska Davis

Caution Note

LaPORTE, IND.

It has been a pleasure rounding up subscriptions from the boys for you. May I offer a word of caution? I hope as the paper develops it will continue to be readable for workers as well as for the group which customarily follows such publications.

Ken Born, Intl. Rep.
United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of Amer., (CIO)

Hooray For Marie!

NEW YORK, N. Y.

GUARDIAN is modest and honest. It has one of the best titles of any publication in the U.S. It's good to feel excited and interested in a newspaper again. Hooray for the halo.

Marie Kornblatt

Which twin has switched to Calvert?

100 Things You Should Know...

LAST week the lame duck House Committee on Un-American Activities came out with its closing report, charging that Communists have invaded the churches of America for the purpose of destroying religion. The report—entitled "100 Things You Should Know about Communism and Religion"—named two clergymen: the Rev. Eliot White, retired Episcopalian of N.Y.; and the Rev. Claude Williams, Presbyterian founder of the People's Institute of Applied Religion. The report called Mr. Williams an "open-type Communist" (a lie) and characterized his Institute as "one of the most vicious Communist organizations ever set up in this country."

Ten years ago Cedric Belfrage, now editor of NATIONAL GUARDIAN, learned of Claude Williams' work and spent many months with him and his family in the South. Belfrage wrote a book, "A Faith to Free the People," about Williams and his concept of religion.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN believes that its readers should have the opportunity to judge Claude Williams' work for themselves—to decide on the basis of an honest and frank account of the man and his works whether his efforts are "vicious" or "Communist" or whether, as the N.Y.Times said of him: "Claude Williams strives to make Christianity mean what he believes its Founder intended it to mean."

Consequently, NATIONAL GUARDIAN beginning in the next issue will publish serially an abridged version of "A Faith to Free the People."

In these columns we introduce Claude Williams with excerpts from the prologue to

Claude Williams

A Faith to Free the People

ON a steamy morning in the summer of 1941 a battered sedan crossed the Mississippi River bridge linking the states of Arkansas and Tennessee.

The car's lone occupant, a dark-haired man of forty-five, who drove with the easy assurance of one long familiar with each twist and bump along the way, bore none of the conventional marks of his trade. His lean face and penetrating, humorous eyes behind their rimless glasses showed both the analytical intentness of a thinker and the resolute energy of a doer.

HE was a preacher. For many years he had been carrying throughout the South a load of religious dynamite and dumping it on the doorsteps of those who held down and divided the people. He was just returning now from a series of meetings in eastern Arkansas, held in a hall only a few miles from the place where, five years previously, a group of planters had given him a terrible beating and threatened to lynch him if he ever returned.

THE CIO Hall in Memphis had a strange, suddenly-deserted air. The preacher walked through the hall and up the stairs to his room. He returned to the car to fetch some papers, and noticed a Negro, a CIO member, approaching down the street.

The Negro stopped and spoke in a quiet, troubled voice.

"The man just came a while ago," he said, "and took Mr. Koger away—the law."

THE preacher got back in his car and drove over to the home of the CIO organizer, Harry Koger. Koger's children were playing outside on the steps. In the house the preacher found Grace Koger talking with several of the union leaders, white and colored, and he told them what had happened.

They had all known that the showdown was coming in Memphis; they had only wondered when the blow might fall. From their first day in Memphis the CIO leaders had become accustomed to the atmosphere of terror. For the preacher especially, who had lived in it since before he was thirty, it was almost like a component of the air he breathed. It had penetrated his mind and he had felt it on his body. In action he had learned what the Nazarene preacher expounded to the persecuted minority in ancient Palestine concerning the tactics of struggle.

"Well," said one of the union leaders, "now they've picked up Harry, it'll be you next, preacher. It's you they're really after.".

THE man was more than likely right, the preacher thought as he returned to his room over the CIO hall. For ten years he had been mixed up with every labor conflict in Arkansas and Tennessee, and he had nothing to learn about the insides of Southern jails. Perhaps because of his religious approach, which seemed to them infinitely sinister, the Memphis authorities had an exaggerated conception of his influence upon the CIO leadership and on the people generally.

What the Memphis authorities did not know was that his plans were nearly completed for leaving their city. Since he first discovered what religion implied, the local struggle which he had entered had broadened and merged into a great world struggle between humanity and the Antichrist. In half a dozen cities outside the South his work and message had attracted the attention of groups who had pressed him more and more insistently to widen his field.

IN less than a month he would be moving to a place where he could once again live with his family. His wife had had to go to a sanitarium in North Carolina, and the children had been sent in the spring, for safety, to Cincinnati. Being with them again would make the road he traveled easier.

Suddenly a man flung open the door.

"Claude Williams?"

The preacher nodded.

"Got a license to preach in Memphis?"

"I am an ordained preacher. I have a license to preach anywhere in the world."

"I'm Chief McGee. Put on your clothes and come to City Hall. I want to talk to you."

A few minutes later the preacher was on his way to jail.

NEXT WEEK: First installment of "A Faith to Free the People."

THE NATION

'Get Tough' Tactics of Leaders Threaten Democracy in the CIO

By ELMER BENDINER

THE technique of the crackdown was polished, perfected and applied at the convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations last week at Portland, Ore. The forecast was that the crackdown would be used frequently against any CIO organization which failed to toe the mark set by top-level CIO leadership.

The new technique approved at Portland involves verbal assaults on the leaders and raids on the members of autonomous unions that get out of line. In the case of CIO Councils, the sentence is death.

That new and ominous "crackdown" technique is best seen in the fate of the Greater New York Council, disbanded last week and replaced by another Council, guaranteed to be more subservient.

The N.Y. City Council was disbanded on charges that:

- The Council had "thwarted" CIO policy by failing to oppose Henry Wallace and to support the Marshall Plan.
- Had "interfered in the affairs of international unions" by opposing increases in subway fares and utility rates.
- Had supported a picket line in front of Gimbel's department store protesting a Gimbel executive's demand for suppression of labor unions.

JUDGE, JURY. Three CIO officials were designated by CIO President Philip Murray to hear the charges. The same three men—L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers president; Martin Wagner, president of the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, and Joseph Froesch, president of the Glass, Ceramic and Silica Workers—were not only to hear the charges but were also empowered to act as jury and to bring in a verdict.

The hearing was held last October in Washington, in the Board Room of CIO national headquarters. It was called for 11 a.m. but before it could get under way, Chairman Buckmaster recessed the proceedings for lunch, after objections had been raised against the presence of members of the N.Y. Council as well as Council officers.

Lunch over, the trial board sent word to the Council representatives that the hearing had been shifted four floors above, to the office of CIO organization director Allan Haywood.

In the ante-room of Haywood's office 40 men were sitting on desks, on the arms of chairs, leaning against the walls, crowding around the door. They were big, tough and uncommunicative. Only six of the Council's delegation of 24 were allowed into the hearing room.

The hearing was already under way. Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers' Union, completed his denunciation of the Council and left before any cross-examination was allowed. Other witnesses did likewise.

GOON SQUAD. At last the Council's vice-president, Sam Burt, got in a question. Buckmaster sternly forbade an answer. Burt asked his question again. At that point CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey burst into the room and ordered Burt to shut up or get out.

The chairman motioned to an usher who opened the door to the anteroom. The waiting toughs poured in and seized Burt. Five of them jumped James Durkin, N.Y. Council president, and president of the United Office and Professional Workers, knocked him to the ground, then dragged him across the room.

Downstairs, across the street, in the park that rings the White House, curious crowds gathered and stared up at the windows of CIO Headquarters, from which came screams, yells, shouts.

SOLEMN SENTENCE. Last week in Portland, before the convention began, the three-man board solemnly handed in its recommendations based on the hearing of Oct. 24. It recommended that the charter of the Greater New York Council be revoked "for slavish adherence to Communist policy."

In New York the Council's offices are locked. Philip Murray has appointed Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO Council as administrator. Hollander has announced that he will shortly form a new body and that he will appoint Michael Quill as its president. In the disbanded council it was customary to elect all officers.

In the new council no union, no matter what the sentiments of its members, will be permitted to take a stand contrary to what is decreed by Philip Murray as CIO policy. Nor will any union be able to oppose rate increases or price rises in any field so long as the union in that field supports the rise.

PHONE BOOST, TOO? A case in point is the proposed boost in New York telephone rates. If the telephone workers should follow the line of the Transport Workers and the Utility Workers and support the companies' demands for higher rates, no member of the council could oppose such an increase.

EVERYBODY HAPPY? The new CIO will be based on two main ideas, two main departures from unionism as Americans have known it since the days of the Knights of Labor. One key concept of Murray's is this:

The CIO is one big, happy family—and those who are not happy over executive decisions can get out. Union leaders who disobey are to be pressured out, not expelled. The membership of their unions or councils will be raided. Rival organizations will be set up. There will be war.

Last week Philip Murray underscored this principle when he defended the raids of Walter Reuther's United Automobile Workers on the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. If the UE were not left-wing, Murray thundered in the course of a three-and-a-half-hour harangue, it would not be raided.

Top-level decisions are to be enforced not only on councils but on international unions themselves. On the convention floor Murray wanted to know whether his opponents were "going to return to their respective bailiwicks after this convention has acted and to continue criticizing the officers and policy of the CIO."

Right-wingers shouted: "Throw them out."

CONSULTANTS TO BOSS. The second key concept is this: Henceforth it will be considered sound CIO policy to sit down with an employer and discuss with him how he can best grant pay raises, to work out systems for price increases or profits increases. It will be considered the job of a union negotiator to help solve an employer's economic problem. Labor is to enter the firm.

These two concepts go along with full support of the cold war at home and abroad. They are to be implemented by brass knuckles.

Facts on the Council Case

WHAT'S BEHIND IT. Background of the N.Y. City Council case is this:

Last February the N.Y. Council, composed of elected delegates of most CIO unions in New York City area, voted with virtually no dissents and only a few abstentions to leave to member unions the question of action on a series of directives from the national CIO executive board calling for opposition to the Wallace candidacy and support of the Marshall Plan.

During the same period, the N.Y. Council voted to oppose a "package" proposal of N.Y. Mayor William O'Dwyer, junking New York City's traditional 5-cent subway fare in hopes of a larger share of state aid from the Dewey administration. This action was taken over opposition from the Transport Workers Union, some leaders of which wanted the fare increase as a means to a wage increase for transit workers. In rejecting the Mayor's proposal, the N.Y. Council proved that the city could pay transit wage increases without raising fares.

No charges against the N.Y. Council were forthcoming for these actions until Transport Workers' international president Michael Quill resigned from the N.Y. Council presidency last spring with a blast at "communist domination."

WEEK'S ROUNDUP

Labor's Week

THE CIO last week wound up a convention that set it on a new path. American labor was still wondering where that path would lead. (See story on this page).

Spirit of the convention was violent, noisy, abusive. Never before at a CIO convention had the cry of "Dirty Jew" been heard. Anti-communism was the watchword. It became the test of loyalty to CIO.

Communists in CIO are admittedly few in number. Progressives of all shades built it as their stronghold in the labor movement. Last week the big guns of CIO were turned on them.

WHIPPING BOYS. Singled out for attack because they allegedly failed to organize the unorganized were the United Office and Professional Workers and the United Public Workers, both of whom have always taken progressive stands on national issues. UOPWA has organized 56,000 insurance men, teachers, and other white collar workers in fields hitherto completely disorganized. UPW has organized about 80,000 workers against govermental pressure, toughest obstacle ever faced by a union.

Untouched on that score were other progressive unions like the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, fastest growing unions in CIO.

New Style

NEW MURRAY. It was a new CIO and a new Philip Murray. With Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey and Vice-President Walter Reuther he kept up a running fire of impassioned invective. He was violent, explosive, abusive.

The foreign policy resolution calling for all aid to the Marshall Plan and relentless prosecution of the cold war was passed to the tune of the usual anti-red harangues. Only 30 delegations voted against it. Justice William O. Douglas urged CIO to take the lead in carrying on the cold war. CIO leaders eagerly took up the torch.

Paled by the anti-red blasts were constructive steps, passed as almost routine. These included support of: a minimum wage of $1 an hour; expansion of social security and public housing.

Also favored was repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and—as a last grim irony—abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee.

AFL Convention

AFL AS USUAL. Similar but less surprising were the wind-up resolutions of the AFL convention. The AFL also favored the Marshall Plan and the cold war. It added an anti-Russian boycott and a set of military alliances. Its speakers, although jubilant as were the CIO leaders over the election results, cautioned the delegates that miracles could not be expected from the new Congress.

They hailed promises to repeal the Taft-Hartley law but were ready to accept these Taft-Hartley features in

Continued in wide column on next page.

WEEK'S ROUNDUP

Continued from wide column on preceding page.

any new labor law:

1. Requirement of non-Communist affidavits from union leaders.

2. Machinery to outlaw or curb nationwide strikes.

SOME STAYED HOME. Only the delegates were at the conventions. Other workers were on picket lines last week. At the week-end the strikes of longshoremen on both coasts seemed near an end.

Striking members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, on the west coast, out 85 days, had demanded a 15 cent an hour raise, retention of the hiring hall and other benefits. Shipowners said Taft-Hartley forbade the hiring hall, also forbade their negotiating with leaders who had not signed non-Communist oaths.

Settlement proposals gave west coast longshoremen every trick, including retention of the hiring hall pending court decisions. Shipowners forgot about the non-Communist oaths, were willing to sign.

PROPER BUT POORER. On the east coast, negotiators for the International Longshoremen's Union, signers of all required non-Communist oaths, drew a poorer bargain. They had asked for a raise of 25 cents an hour, got 13 cents. Vacations were adjusted, but other working conditions were left in doubt.

Terms for both settlements were referred to union members.

Under Repairs

LAST Monday Harry S. Truman woke up, got dressed in the unfamiliar Blair House (the White House is being repaired), had breakfast and walked across the street to work.

"Just like any other government worker," he said as a path was cut for him through crowds of photographers. It was the President's first day at work since his election. On the docket was a long chat with Secretary of State Marshall, who had flown in from Paris. Before the talk a gesture was called for. Cabinet makers had guessed Marshall in and out of office a dozen times since Nov. 2. The President was to underline his support of the Secretary by personally meeting him at the airport.

SECRETARY IN CIRCLES. A tailwind blew the Secretary's plane into Washington 40 minutes ahead of schedule. If it landed it would be without the presidential glad-hand. To save the day the pilot flew in circles around the field while the President raced to the airport.

"General," said the President, "how are you?" Then the two sat down in the White House to talk and the world could only wonder what they said.

On the domestic side the President and his advisers clutched at a slender straw last week. The President is committed to demand from Congress, when it meets in January, that price controls in some degree again be put into effect. Last week food costs dropped one half of one per cent on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Index. Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said "Swell." Nourse got a new job last week: he was named to head a special cabinet team to map an

Continued in wide column on next page.

THE NATION

Starring John Foster Dulles:

The Case of the Bosch Cartel

By JOHN B. STONE

WASHINGTON

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, Republican foreign policy adviser and President Truman's replacement for Secretary Marshall as chief of the U. S. delegation at the United Nations, is the star of "The Great German Bosch Cartel," a legal melodrama booked into Federal Judge David Pine's court in Washington on Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Federal Judge McGuire, who refused to have anything to do with the proceedings, said: "Father, Son and Holy Ghost couldn't get me to hear this case." Two other judges shied away. That left Judge Pine, who juggled the case to a post-election premiere.

THE NAZI WIGGLE. At Springfield, Mass., an $8,000,000 plant once called American Bosch makes airplane and auto parts. At the start of World War I, it was an arm of Robert Bosch, of Stuttgart, Germany, and fell into Allied hands as enemy property. But by the time Adolf Hitler took over Germany, the German cartelists had quietly wiggled back into control of American Bosch via Wall St.

The Stuttgart manipulators sensed trouble coming. In 1934 they made a show of putting the whole business in the hands of the Dutch Mendelsohn bank; actually, however, Robert Bosch kept control by a secret agreement.

Everything sailed along smoothly, with the cartel cabal picking up pretty pennies in the U.S., South America, Europe and other parts. But in 1939 the Dutch bank failed. The deal was taken over, secret agreements and all, by the Enskilda Bank of Stockholm, Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg, proprietors.

SENIOR PARTNER. The Swedish bankers were (and are) represented in the United State by Sullivan & Cromwell, John Foster Dulles, senior partner.

Under agreements signed in December, 1939, the Wallenbergs secretly gave Robert Bosch absolute right to buy back all the companies, including American Bosch, within two years after World War II.

The boys on both sides of the Atlantic continued to fret. So a switch in 1940 ostensibly put American Bosch under control of the Swedish bankers for a "price" of $650,000, with the Germans retaining real power under more secret agreements. A couple of stock deals let everybody in on some side cash.

STUTTGART STOPOVER. In 1940, however, the U. S. Government wasn't tossing any war orders American Bosch's way. In this "emergency" the Germans offered to "sell" a big hunk of stock. Marcus Wallenberg stopped off at Stuttgart on his way to the U. S., and set up a "voting trust" of 315,000 shares of American Bosch, to be sold to U. S. citizens. But they failed to sell, and the Stockholm bankers were forced to take them on.

In September, 1941, the Germans agreed to stand the loss should the U. S. seize American Bosch. In April, 1942, the Germans agreed to tear up all previous agreements, with the understanding that they would be reinstated after the war.

In 1945 the American Army found the secret agreements hidden in a false wall of a Stuttgart raid shelter. Under the "voting trust," John Foster Dulles had been named to vote the works if the Wallenbergs passed out before the war ended.

DULLES AFTER DOUGH. American Bosch was seized by the U. S. Alien Property Custodian during the war. La[st] summer the plant was sold fo[r] something over $6,000,000.

This is the setting for Ju[dge] Pine's drama. The Wallenbergs Enskilda Bank of Stockholm, represented by Dulles' firm, is suing the U. S. Government for the dough from the sale of American Bosch. They claim the German wartime "sale" to them was the real thing.

Bosch, American or otherwise, has a reputation that has preceded it into the courtroom. Judge Bolitha Laws, who had prosecuted American Bosch during World War I, refused to hear the case this time. Said he: "I know them too well and would be inclined to consider them guilty in advance."

The Bracero's Dilemma

El Popular, Mexico

"Is it a bad policy of Good-Neighborliness . . . or is it a good policy of Bad Neighborliness?"

Saludos Amigos!

Welcome to Texas (30 Days)

IN the early years of the century the Mexicans who helped Texans reap their harvests were called "wetbacks." Their backs were wet because they entered the country by swimming the Rio Bravo at night. Their reward: $10 a month in season.

Texas still looks to underpaid "braceros" (Spanish for hired hands) to help out at harvest time. This year more than 10,000 of them have crossed into the country to work the cotton fields and the orchards.

In order to enter the country the migratory workers have to pass through Mexican and American border patrols. Mexicans are easily by-passed.

LAND OF OPPORTUNITY. On the American shore soldiers wait to receive the Mexican. A soldier walks up to him and asks for his passport.

"No tengo" (haven't got any), says the Mexican.

The Mexican and his fellow migrants are driven off in trucks to a court in a nearby town which promptly finds them guilty of illegal entry and sentences them to 30 days' labor. Trucks, conveniently at hand, rush them out to plantations. The "prisoners" are "paroled" in the custody of the plantation owners.

The use of judicial machinery in Texas is made necessary by the terms of a treaty between Mexico and the U. S., signed last February. Under the agreement up to 35,000 Mexicans are allowed to cross the border in the spring and again in the fall, provided they have work contracts.

Mexico insisted on no discrimination, no recruiting of the Mexicans into the U. S. Army. To placate U. S. labor, there are also provisions that Mexicans must not displace American workers and must get equal pay for equal work. A clause, pointed at the border practice of "rolling the Morenos (Mexicans)", provides that 10 per cent of the Mexicans' wages must be held in savings accounts in one of two Mexican banks.

CONTRABRAND. Mexican negotiators, despairing of ridding Texas of jimcrow, excluded it from the treaty. No Mexican can be legally imported for work in Texas.

By the end of last summer the treaty of February had been violated thousands of times. The Mexicans protested. American trade unionists protested. Under-Secretary of State Lovett apologized and promised to return 10,000 contraband laborers to Mexico. The Mexican government accepted the U.S. government's apology and prepared to negotiate a more workable treaty.

At last reports the traffic across the border had slackened, but so had the need for harvest hands. What it will be like next spring, when Texas plantations again need cheap labor, is hard to say. Even harder to say is what will happen if Mexico, in rewriting the treaty, rules out other states which practice discrimination.

Prime difficulty in enforcement stems from conditions in Mexico. The 10,000 who crossed the border this year walked to the shores of the Rio Bravo fro[m] central and southern Mexico, crosse[d] illegally, submitted to arrest, worked under jimcrow conditions for $5 a day. A Mexican hired hand gets about $1.50 a day in Mexico.

THE NATION

Press and Clergy Are Barred To Condemned Six In Trenton

By WILLIAM A. REUBEN

I TRIED to see the six Negro prisoners in Trenton's death house. I wanted to hear from their own lips the story they had to tell of how they were arrested, how they came to sign their "confessions."

I went to see Mario Volpe, Mercer County prosecutor. It seemed simple then. "Call the warden at the State Penitentiary," he told me. "Tell him who you are and he'll make the arrangements for you."

Three hours later I was in the warden's office. Before I could finish my request Warden George Page interrupted me:

"No, you can't see them. Only the family, their lawyers and ministers can get in the death house."

"What about the press?" I asked. "Volpe said. . . ."

Page cut me off. "No," he said, "there's a law against it."

A CONSPIRACY? In the days that followed, again and again I came up against that elastic law which is apparently unwritten, which is so flexible that it seems part of a conspiracy to keep from these convicted men all who might help them.

Page had told me that ministers would be allowed. Days later Rev. D. M. Owens, pastor of the Mt. Zion Church, largest Negro church in Trenton, tried to see the men. He telephoned Warden Page at 10 a.m., asking to see the men that afternoon. Prison visiting hours are from 12 to 4 p.m.

"It's not customary," Page told the minister. "I'll have to check on it. I'll call you right back."

Two hours later Rev. Owens telephoned again. The warden was in a meeting. Then he was out to lunch. Then there was no answer in his office.

SOULS ARE SAFE. At 3:30 Rev. Owens' call was switched to Chaplain Harry A. Van Pelt, the only Negro chaplain in the prison. Rev. Van Pelt said that the men were getting adequate spiritual guidance.

"Four of them are Methodists. Two are Baptists," said Rev. Owens. "Perhaps they need a minister of their own religion."

"Sorry, but that can't be helped," said the chaplain. "It's against the law for an outside minister to go into the death house."

(GUARDIAN checked closely and could find no such law on the books.)

LOST TRACK. Last week another Trenton minister, Rev. E. E. Jones, tried to see the men. He was armed with a court order. He was to see the men at 12:30 last Wednesday, then call GUARDIAN.

In this curious, baffling runaround that surrounds the case, I have lost track of Rev. Jones. I know only that he was not admitted to the prison.

Before he made the attempt he was friendly, and very appreciative of GUARDIAN's efforts in the case. He may still be, but since that attempt he has been "unavailable" to this reporter.

THE CRIME: William Horner, 73, beaten to death in his Trenton furniture shop last Jan. 27.

THE ACCUSED: Police armed with tommyguns rushed to Negro neighborhood, arrested six Negroes. Witnesses said three men had committed the crime.

THE EVIDENCE: "Signed" confessions of the six, repudiated in court. Strong indications that men had been beaten and drugged before "signing."

THE ALIBI: Employers, neighbors, co-workers placed the accused far from scene at time of the crime.

THE VERDICT: Death in the electric chair for all six. They are in the death house as New Jersey Supreme Court considers appeal.

Photo by Bert Salwen

Grandparents of James Thorpe, now in Trenton's death house, draw consolation from the Bible. Said Grandfather Thorpe: "I'm not like a heap of folks. I don't cry. I grieve inside."

"I understand they have to file non-Red affidavits this year."
Drawing by Redfield

Kiss of Death

WASHINGTON

THE Polish embassy is on the taboo list of the "best people" in Washington society because Mme Winiewicz, wife of the Ambassador, kissed a Negro soprano.

Some three hundred "black tie" guests accepted the embassy invitation to a concert and buffet supper Nov. 18. Stephan Hero, violinist, was to have played. He was unable to appear and Mme Winiewicz introduced Lois Jordan, Negro singer, who gave a most competent recital.

During an intermission the wife of the Ambassador presented the artist with a bouquet and kissed her twice in appreciation.

Since then a mention of the affair will bring a ghastly silence in almost any one of the better drawing rooms in the capital. Scores have sworn never to cross the Polish threshold again.

—J.B.S.

WEEK'S ROUNDUP

Continued from wide column on preceding page.

anti-inflation program.

A rash of rumors spread indicating that President Truman might go easy on controls. "It is like seeing a fever chart go down," said Nourse, "but we aren't drawing any conclusions yet."

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC. On Capitol Hill Senator Vandenberg softened anti-filibuster proposals by cautious arithmetic. He suggested that 90 or 95 per cent of the Senators should be enough to close debate "where national security requires immediate action." The effect of Vandenberg's proposal would be to prevent a filibuster such as that staged by Senators Glen Taylor (D - Iowa) and William Langer (R - N.D.) against the draft. It would not prevent a filibuster against civil rights legislation by unreconstructed Dixiecrats, always more than 10 per cent of the Senate.

The Thompson Case

ROBERT THOMPSON, chairman of the New York State Communist Party, went to the movies with his wife one day last week. They left a 7-year-old daughter and a 2-month old son in the care of two sitters. Shortly after midnight, a man rang the bell, shoved his way past the sitters. He flashed his private detective's card, proclaimed his anti-communism, uttered wild obscenities.

As the sitters tried to think what to do, the intruder dashed into the bedroom, seized Thompson's sleeping daughter. He ran with her to the bathroom, locked the door and attempted to rape her. The sitters managed to drive him from the house.

He was later picked up and sent to a hospital for examination. The Judge failed to see any connection with an attack on Thompson himself committed little more than a month ago; or with any other manifestation of whipped-up anti-communist hysteria.

Though the story had every ingredient of sensation customarily valued by the press, it rated only 2 inches in the N. Y. **Times,** little more in any other paper save the **Daily Worker.**

'Force and Violence'

HIDDEN THREAT? Congress last week announced that it will drop contempt citations pending against 60 persons who refused to disclose their politics. The news, seemingly bright, contained a threat, according to the Civil Rights Congress. It was pointed out that prime reason given for the action was that the Department of Justice wanted first of all to get a conviction in the case of the 12 Communist leaders to be tried Jan. 17 on charges of violating the Smith Act.

Clearly implied was the threat that if the 12 could be convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the government, then any person (including the 60) suspected of having Communist connections, could be tried under the Smith Act. Tactic seemed to be to let all civil liberties stand or fall with the 12.

Cases already in the courts, like those of Gerhart Eisler, the Hollywood 10 and the heads of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refuge Committee, were said to be unaffected.

TOUGH TO BE HEALTHY. For Jesse Jones, ex-Secretary of Commerce, it was a hard week. He was summoned to testify in a suit in which James A. Moffett, oil operator, was claiming $6,000,000 from the Arabian Oil Co., for services rendered. Moffett wanted Jones to testify concerning a note which President Roosevelt was said to have written. The alleged note read:

"Jesse: Will you tell the British I hope they can take care of the King of Saudi Arabia—this is a little far afield for us. F.D.R."

Jones submitted a physician's affidavit claiming that he was suffering from a serious heart condition. Moffett in turn told Federal Judge Kaufman about an evening at the elegant 29 Club in New York City. The Judge listened, then summoned Jesse Jones.

He said: any man who can stay up until 2 a.m. consuming "large quantities of whiskey" and can then survive the experience of backing a straight for a $4,000-pot only to see his opponent lay down four fours can spend a day in court. He will.

WEEK'S ROUNDUP

The China Story

WESTERN politicians and business leaders considered last week the vast implications of their failure in China, where Canton was already being prepared as a new capital for Chiang Kai-shek and there was talk of a final "government in exile" on the island of Formosa.

While President Rhee of U. S.-occupied South Korea implored Washington not to remove its troops, Madame Chiang was making a final plea for help on the ground that Communist triumph would hurt America as much as it would hurt the Chiangs. At the same time a Riverdale, N. Y., realtor was buying for her an ace-in-the-hole mansion on the Hudson river.

NOT ENOUGH BILLIONS. Secretary Marshall's statement on Thanksgiving Day held out little hope for Chiang's "Missimo." It amounted to a polite brush-off. Directors of the cold-war against "communism" had too many headaches already in Europe. There were just not enough billions to go round.

U. S. News expressed big business' concern with its usual disarming frankness: "Communists may show surprising ability to run China. Worst fears of U. S., in that case, will be realized."

China's Communists, for their part, said they were willing to "establish equal, friendly relations with all foreign countries, including the U. S., and to protect the rightful interests of all nationals of foreign countries in China, including American nationals."

"CATASTROPHIC CORRUPTION." Examining those parts of the world in which they might still influence the onrush of events, western cold-warriors found little comfort in Greece where they are most directly and heavily committed.

No sooner had the U. S.-sponsored coalition government survived a crisis by one vote, than its aging Premier Sophoulis collapsed under the strain.

The "coffee-house" parliament, democratic show-window of the Truman Doctrine, had recessed until February. But it had failed so dismally that the stage seemed set for a "middle-of-the-road dictatorship" with a free hand and a six-months mandate to crush the guerrillas.

Two candidates for the role of "benevolent dictator" similar to Portugal's Salazar were Sophocles Venizelos, deputy leader of the Liberal Party, and Spyros Markezinis, a young royalist lawyer behind whom stands Christopher Katsambas, president of Greece's NAM.

U. S. newspapers were strangely silent editorially about the Greek cabinet crisis. Not so the Yorkshire **Observer,** sedate north British daily, which declared: "The decay and corruption inside Greece is hardly less catastrophic than in nationalist China."

Un-French Activities

OUT-THOMASING THOMAS. In France the action of Nov. 11th, when Paris police attacked Armistice Day commemorators without warning or provocation, had brought the Queuille "middle-road" government to a new low in public esteem. In Paris cafes and on the sidewalks, in college and trade union halls, uptown and downtown, not a good word could be heard for the government that beat up its own veterans three years after the war.

A Parisian asked GUARDIAN's Ella Winter: "Are you importing your Un-American Committee with your Marshall Plan funds?"

If anything, the French government was using even more primitive "anti-red" techniques than the Americans who enable it to hold power. It had revived the ancient "Moscow gold" line by "exposing" the bank where the Communist Party keeps its funds as "Russian." It had arrested strike leaders as "Soviet agents" and revived a German concentration camp especially for their confinement.

It had confiscated Communist newspapers for saying exactly what the right-wing French press (but not the U.S. correspondents) said about the Nov. 11 violence, and was taking legal measures against all who refused to participate in another war.

DE GAULLE SWING. Although it was winning votes of confidence in the Chamber for these absurdities, the French

Continued in wide column on next page

By W. E. B. DuBois

This Is Africa Today

ASIA is disappearing as a colonial area. Britain has lost India. France cannot hold Indo-China. Holland is losing Indonesia. China is beating Chiang Kai-shek, puppet of the West, to his knees. In the Near East, Arabs and Islam spell a sharp curb to European overlordship.

If Western imperialism is to survive it must center in Africa, the second greatest land area of the earth, with 150,000,000 people and limitless natural resources.

An English daily said recently, "There are few people who realize the urgent importance of Pan-African development." Ernest Bevin, reviewing foreign affairs before the House of Commons last January, commented, "I believe now the time is ripe for a consolidation of Western Europe, and this consolidation must be supported. That involves the closest collaboration between the Commonwealth and the overseas territory of the French, Dutch, Belgians, and Portuguese. Their raw materials, food and other resources could be of mutual advantage to these territories and to the world."

The British and French have been consulting about the creation of an economic grouping by which Western Europe would be linked with the African continent.

ARMS AND PEANUTS. Out of this agitation have come three significant developments: British migration to Africa; the new fortifications of East Africa; and gigantic schemes of exploitation in Africa.

In January of this year 95,000 British subjects were registered for passage to Africa. This year a huge military stores depot has been built in Kenya, East Africa. Thousands of white troops and thousands of black laborers worked on it, and 2,000 Italians artisans were imported to help. Hundreds of tons of war material were transferred from North Africa and the Middle East.

The peanut plan, part of a general scheme to develop Africa as a British food estate, calls for clearing, planting and cultivating by mechanized methods in East Africa of more than 3,000,000 acres of land in units of 30,000 acres each. It has been described as the "most important action of government in the history of British tropical Africa."

Other plans call for the expansion of the palm oil industry of Nigeria, improvement of the cocoa crop in West Africa, increased production of cotton, rubber and hardwoods, intensification of mining, and the creation of hydro-electric power.

One project for the Uganda is called "breathtaking" — it would raise the level of Lake Victoria by three feet and revolutionize the Valley of the Nile. Another project for Southern Rhodesia calls for a dam four times the size of Boulder Dam to make this region one of the world's four chief sources of high grade steel.

THE SIX AFRICAS. What does Africa say to this?

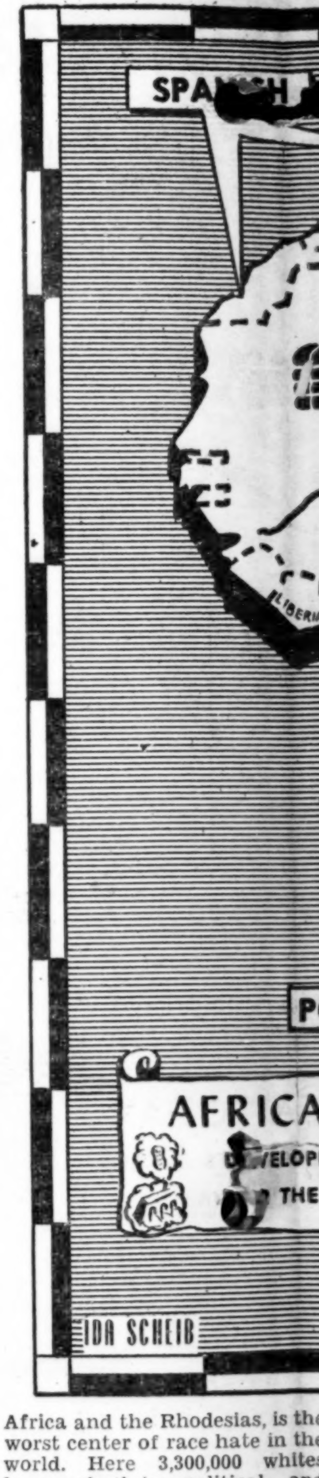
There is no one unit which we can call "Africa." We may distinguish six Africas today.

First, the western bulge of the continent above the Gulf of Guinea. The hot, low coastal belt, lush with vegetation, rises toward the central plateau. Here, once, the American slave trade centered; here is Liberia, the attempt of American Negroes to find freedom through repatriation. And here is British West Africa, where Negroes today are in most active revolt against colonialism. A dozen paramount chiefs and kings of West African tribes have just been entertained in England and received by King George to allay this agitation.

Next, there is the inland plateau of Central Africa which dips to the Congo valley and rises to the great bastion of the Cape of Good Hope.

Here, in the Union of South

THE W



Africa and the Rhodesias, is the worst center of race hate in the world. Here 3,300,000 whites have absolute political and economic mastery of 9,000,000 blacks, mulattoes, and Asiatic... They have seized 88 per cent o... the land, and enforced paralyz... ing caste legislation. Their territories furnish the world with gold, diamonds and copper.

FREE HERITAGE. Up the East

How They Do Things in the Congresses o

FRANCE

(Report on a session of the Chamber of Deputies, from Le Monde, Paris, Nov. 19)

(Lively protests on numerous benches. M. Lacoste, standing at the Government bench, utters words that are lost in the tumult).

M. EDOUARD HERRIOT: These words are insulting and unfair.

(In the midst of the tumult, Lecoeur speaks of lynchings, murders and beatings).

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR: It is not true.

M. LECOEUR: You are defending the CRS [Civil Guard] —I defend the miners!

(The Communists stand up and applaud at length).

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR: You know very well that. . .

M. LECOEUR: That you are a professional liar.

(The tumult is at its height. Messrs. Moch, Lacoste and Andre Marie leave the room, followed by numerous deputies. Many of the latter, while passing near the tribune, loudly express their sentiments to M. Lecoeur, who makes as if to hurl himself upon them; the guards intervene; the president suspends the session and leaves the Chair).

ENG...

("Question time" in th... as reported in Lond...

MRS. MANNING (Epping, L... ply whether he was aware that ... this country from Calcutta by ... and for what purpose he intend...

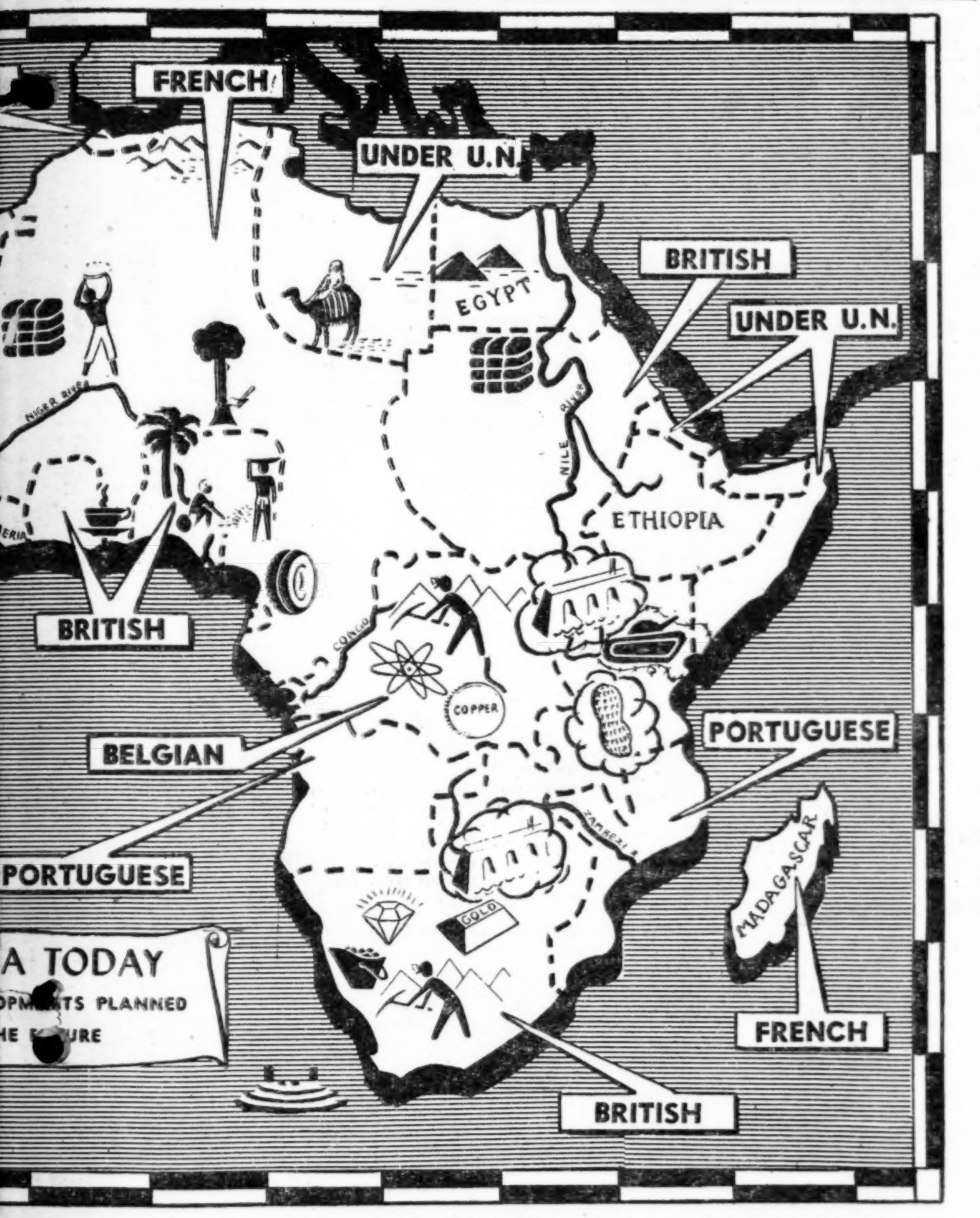
MR. G. STRAUSS (Lambeth, ... to are required for research, th... be in the public interest to dis...

MRS. MANNING: Is the M... reticence, like that of the First ... lead to the view among the gen... animals for some nefarious pur... need them for the same reas... at the Bikini trials, the consci... revolted as it was at that time...

SIR W. SMITHERS (Orping... of Labour candidates—(laught... have been found for ... hese ...

MR. E. HUGHES (...th A... aware that these animals are b... in bacteriological warfare?

WORLD



he he tes nd 000 c. of yz- er- ith ast

Coast, past the Great Rift and the Mountains of the Moon, the effort of South Africa to keep the control of black labor and land in the hands of a few whites continues in Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, Tanganyika and in Kenya. In Kenya, 25,000 whites with 80 per cent of the best land have long been trying to enslave the labor of 3,500,000 Negroes.

But Kenya lies next to a black Africa which has never been subdued. There is Uganda, with 4,000,000 blacks, who still retain local rule. And particularly, there on the frowning peaks rising on the horn of East Africa, perches Ethiopia, which maintained its freedom from Alexander the Great to Mussolini, and regained it after World War II.

Down the Nile Valley from Ethiopia lies the Sudan, cradle of Egyptian civilization. It drove out both Egypt and England in the nineteenth century, and then was conquered by Kitchener. Now its 7,000,000 blacks are being wooed by both Egypt and Britain.

UNCHECKED ROBBERY. In Arabian North Africa, with its Negroid elements, the French are trying to incorporate Algiers, Morocco and Tunis into metropolitan France, with political and industrial power centered in the hands of resident French citizens.

Extending this idea further, there is what we may call Latin Africa—the vast French African empire from the Sahara to the Gulf of Guinea, with the Portuguese possessions in the south.

Here the effort is made to exploit black land and labor by taking a small black and mulatto élite into partnership; so that a few natives become rich and educated Frenchmen and Portuguese, but leave the masses to almost unchecked robbery and exploitation.

CONGO "CHRISTIANITY." We have left the "Heart of Africa," the great valley of the Congo, which Leopold of Belgium stole from an international organization to "Christianize" Africa, turned into a brothel of theft and finally surrendered to Belgium.

It is now a center of the most scientific exploitation of human labor in the world. The political and economic rights of the blacks are subordinated to the long term profit of Belgium with a minimum of education and no promise of self-rule or of modern living standards.

All is quiet in the Congo, whence the United States gets copper for electrical expansion, and uranium for atomic bombs.

This is Africa today. What is its answer to the new postwar exploitation?

SECOND INSTALMENT NEXT WEEK.

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS, an outstanding authority on American history, has made numerous studies of Negroes in the U. S. and Africa. His most recent book is "The World and Africa." For many years he has been research director of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

of Other Lands

LAND

the House of Commons—
ndon Times, Nov. 16).

Lab.) asked the Minister of Sup-
t 250 monkeys recently arrived in
air consigned to his department;
ded to use those animals.

h, N., Lab.): The animals referred
the nature of which it would not
isclose.

Minister aware that his extreme
Lord of the Admiralty, will only
eneral public that they need these
urpose, and if it is true that they
son as they needed the animals
cience of this country will be as
e.

gton, C.): In view of the shortage
ter)—is it a fact that safe seats
e m ys? *(Renewed laughter.)*
Ayrs , Lab.): Is the Minister
being brought in for experiments

WEEK'S ROUNDUP

Continued from wide column on preceding page.

government's future looked dim. Washington was in the driver's seat, and Washington seemed to be swinging its support—albeit with some reluctance—to the nationalistic prima donna Gen. Charles de Gaulle who was ready to try and suppress the Communist Party by force.

Washington reports quoted Adm. Roscoe Hillenkoetter, director of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency, as predicting that de Gaulle would take power this spring with a coalition including men like the present foreign minister Robert Schuman. Hillenkoetter, who was recently in the news when he turned up in Madrid, was quoted as saying de Gaulle had become more humble and would be easier to work with than he was during the war.

Easy on the Trigger

MUSTACHED MUSSOLINI. GUARDIAN's Stanley Karnow reported that de Gaulle gave the police his blessing for the Nov. 11 brutalities. "It would have been better," he said, "not to have used guns, but as time goes on, pulling a trigger becomes more and more easy."

This Mussolini with a mustache, in an interview scantily reported in the American press, said the Communist Party "will have to be suppressed if it continues to operate under the orders of a foreign power. The same would happen to any party."

Since the striking miners of the Communist-led Confederation of Labor have received contributions from workers all over the world including Russia, and since the Socialist Party gets money for its newspapers from Belgian, Italian and Swiss Socialists, this apparently provided a formula for liquidating both parties if he came to power.

Speaking against a background of mirrored walls, glittering chandeliers, cringing attendants and adoring women, de Gaulle offered an approving nod to Franco and parceled up the world between the U. S. (to direct the Far East), Britain (to direct the Middle East) and France (to direct the European-North African theater). He fulminated about U. S.-British policy on Germany's Ruhr. In an attempt to ease the tension on this, Secretary Marshall flung a bone at France by promising her a share in the control until the peace treaty is signed.

BRIBERY BOOMERANG. From England, U. S. papers were featuring news about the Irish secession from the empire, the King's bad leg, and the anti-Communist drive in the trade unions, which parallelled the drives in the CIO and AFL.

The full-dress bribery investigation in London, involving various Labor government officials said to have taken lush gifts for helping business men circumvent the "austerity" controls, was curiously ignored. The special tribunal was hearing fantastic tales about dinner parties, weekend jaunts, and gifts of whiskey and cosmetics. One Board of Trade official was pictured as returning from a day at the Ascot races with "several packages of £100."

The investigation arose out of Tory discovery of information so spiced with scandal that it might well bring down the Labor government. By acting swiftly and sternly, the government may have caused the scandal to boomerang. A number of leading Tories are to be called for cross-examination. The inquiry may prove not only the government's good faith, but that the instigators of the corruption are chiefly in the Tory camp.

The Negev's Riches

NEGEV GIMMICK. The American U. N. delegation came up last week with a proposal on Palestine. It seemed to keep President Truman's pledge that Israel's borders would not be changed without her consent. Actually it opened the way for Britain to get what she wanted: oil and bases in southern Negev. (See **Schaffer**, page 8).

U. S. spokesman Philip C. Jessup's proposal was that, if Israel wanted western Galilee, she should yield part of the Negev to Britain's puppet, Transjordan. If Israel said no (as she undoubtedly will), there was the carefully-

Continued in wide column on next page.

WEEK'S ROUNDUP

Continued from wide column on preceding page.

hidden club — sanctions — in the resolution under which U. N's conciliation commission would operate. Few U. N. reporters bothered to point out this gimmick.

The Russians continued hammering for the Arab armies to be sent home, and for an Arab state in Palestine independent of Britain and closely linked economically with Israel.

UNESCO PUZZLE. News blackout on proceedings of the U. N. educational conference at Beirut, Lebanon, was almost broken by a single radio report from Ankara, Turkey. The report was in the Serbo-Croat language, spoken only in Yugoslavia, which does not belong to UNESCO. It was still in process of deciphering.

RUSSIAN HAW-HAW. Alexander Barmine, renegade Soviet army officer and author of "One Who Survived," has been appointed chief of the Voice of America's Russian section, GUARDIAN learned. Barmine last hit the headlines in September when, after he married Edith Kermit (Theodore's granddaughter) Roosevelt, the bride's father denied that the family was "shocked."

SUDANESE DO IT. The U. N. was about to get an earful about the Nov. 15 election in the Sudan, which ended in riots, five deaths and arrest of 30 opposition leaders. Democratic Sudanese accused the British, who are supposed to run the country jointly with Egypt, of maneuvering political puppets to separate its southern half and annex it to British East Africa, thereby ruining Egypt, whose lifeblood is the Nile. Over 80% of Sudanese voters boycotted the election, and were planning a general strike against the new Assembly. Of 7,000,000 Sudanese living in a 1,000,000-square-mile area, only 90,000 can read and write.

$200,000,000 Bluff

LONELY FRANCO. Francisco Franco, dictator of Spain, went through the motions of an election for city officials. He thinks the moment opportune for requesting a $200,000,000 U. S. loan.

Now that Truman has been re-elected, he said, perhaps Spain will "no longer be lonely." In New York, James A. Farley made a point: why should Spain be penalized when billions are going to Germany and Japan?

All over the world meetings were being arranged for the week of Dec. 2 to remind the U. N. that Hitler and Mussolini put Franco in power, and that he remains a Fascist.

In a practical appraisal of what Franco has to offer as a military ally, GUARDIAN military expert Max Werner pointed out that Franco's army is comparable with Chiang's and the Arab League's; that the population is restive, the communications broken down; and that Spain has "no strategic importance whatsoever" as a base for European operations and is not even a sound defense position. Even Hitler regarded Spain as a military liability, which was why he did not take it over in 1941-2.

"The men in the Pentagon," wrote Werner, "should know that what is being offered is pure bluff."

Hoy, Havana

ELECTION IN SPAIN

THE WORLD

Blood and Oil in the Desert

Why They're Trying To Take The Negev Away From Israel

By GORDON SCHAFFER

LONDON

IN Paris the United Nations Political Committee discusses Palestine. Hector McNeil, on behalf of Britain, reverses his former opposition to any form of partition and proposes acceptance of the Bernadotte report.

Under the Bernadotte proposals the Jews would receive parts of Galilee previously awarded to the Arabs, but would have to give up a section of the Negev.

The ultra-Tory **Daily Telegraph** declares that since the greater part of the Negev is "waterless and uninhabited desert and Galilee one of the most fertile parts of the country, the Jews are not getting a bad bargain."

SIX YEARS AGO. My mind goes back to November 1942 when a retired British General, with an intimate acquaintance with Palestine and the Middle East, showed me a pile of documents.

"There is oil in Palestine which might make all the difference between victory and defeat," he said to me. "Why is it not being used?"

Checking his story, I found that the oil kings knew of the existence of this oil, but it did not fit in with their plans.

Maybe they were afraid of oil from Palestine competing with the products of Iraq and Persia where they had sunk millions of pounds of capital.

In a newspaper article at the time, I revealed that the oil was first discovered before World War I by officials of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Always when attempts were made to start prospecting, something had happened to prevent it.

THE VEIL DESCENDS. With the ending of World War I and the setting up of the British Mandate, a veil of secrecy descended on the whole question. In 1927 the Colonial Office let out the contents of a letter from Lord Plumer, the then High Commissioner, admitting that the Standard Oil Company had discovered oil.

Nothing more was heard about the subject for seven years. Then an official "Handbook for Palestine" appeared with the statement that exudations of oil "were known to exist round the south end of the Dead Sea," while there was "evidence of petroleum pools" in the Jebel Usdom area.

This was followed by a report from an American expert, Mr. Julius Fohe, saying that 300 square miles of this area offered conditions warranting tests for oil. That is an area twice the size of Mosul oil fields.

MORE SILENCE. It looked as if the secret was at last out. A group of British business men, independent of the great oil companies, deposited "caution money" in Jerusalem as security for an exploratory permit in the Dead Sea area.

Again the mysterious powers behind the scene came into action. Before the Commission could get to work, the concession was suspended on the grounds that the Palestine mining laws were to be revised.

For five more years there was silence and Palestine's oil wealth was quietly forgotten. In 1939 a concession was given to the Iraq Petroleum Company, which in this case was acting in conjunction with all the four big oil interests of the Middle East.

Then the hidden meaning of the revision of Palestine's mining laws was revealed. It was seen that a clause had been inserted, laying it down that if the Palestine oil fields were exploited the "scale of production should be made to conform to the policy and direction of the Iraq Petroleum Company."

ENTER MARS. War broke out. Within two years Hitler was driving for the oil wells of the Caucasus. The oil of the Dutch East Indies was already in Japanese hands.

An influential deputation including Brigadier-General Blakeney and a number of scientists went to see the Minister of Fuel and Power to ask him to exploit the oil of Palestine. They secured from him a promise that he would ask the Colonial Office for the papers relating to the Dead Sea oil.

That was the position when I investigated the story.

After the story appeared, a question was asked in the House of Commons and received the usual evasive reply.

COINCIDENCE? It is, to say the least, interesting that the main difference between the original partition plan and the proposals of Count Bernadotte should be to leave just this area of Palestine in the hands of Transjordan, which presumably could be relied upon not to embarrass the great oil monopolies.

Strangely enough, too, until October of this year I could trace only one newspaper which had broken the veil of silence over Palestine's oil. In that month the **Christian Science Monitor** announced that oil had been found at 1,000 feet in the Jebel Usdom area and that prospecting had been going on in other districts.

Perhaps this story is not so strange. Perhaps it fits into a pattern drawn not by the men who make speeches at the United Nations, but by the great oil cartels who, as Henry Wallace once said, have created "secret empires" of their own.

OILY SMILES. At any rate, it is worth recalling that when the International Co-operative Alliance in July 1947 suggested to the Economic and Social Council of U. N. that the oil resources of the Middle East should be placed under the control of a world petroleum commission, they met with the fiercest opposition from both Britain and America, while representatives of the oil companies smiled happily in the public galleries.

It is worth remembering, too, that when the U. S. government drew up an Anglo-American Petroleum Agreement, the oil companies insisted on writing into the agreement conditions permanently preventing any international control of their activities.

GORDON SCHAFFER is foreign editor of "Reynolds News" of London and author of the recently published "Russian Zone of Germany."

OTHER PEOPLE'S LIVES

A Day in a Relief Case Worker's Life

By VIRGINIA STEVENS

JOSEPH MOORE has been a case worker in New York City's Department of Welfare for many years. A tall, spare man in his late thirties, he is haggard and tense from overwork. Joe has 105 relief cases to look after.

Joe's boss, Raymond Hilliard, saved the state of Illinois $20,000,000 in relief funds when he was Relief Commissioner there. He intends to perform a similar service for New York, whose Governor (remember Dewey?) likes his budgets balanced the big business way.

". . . And Thomas E. Dewey balances his budget."

Besides his 105 clients, Joe has to handle new applications. The law requires him to visit his families on home relief once every three months, his old people on state pensions, twice a year. But human need has a way of upsetting neat Welfare time schedules: a husband disappears suddenly, leaving his wife and three kids without money for rent or food; a sick old woman living alone on a $60-a-month pension must be hospitalized; a fire in a wooden tenement burns out a client, shelter has to be found somehow, somewhere, immediately.

Trained in the New Deal period when 65 cases were a maximum for a single worker, when the need of people was placed before the dollar, Joe works overtime to really do a job. Still he cannot cover all that he is supposed to do.

OVERLOADED. When Joe walks into the office at nine o'clock Monday morning, an eviction case shoots his intended schedule into the wastebasket. Another case-worker has just quit (the turnover since the economy drive is over 20%). Joe is ordered to take the most pressing cases from the departing worker's books. "I'm torn fourteen ways. I ask my supervisor what should get priority. I'm told to do everything."

At 11 a.m., after depositing the evicted family at one of the municipal lodging houses, Joe is on his way to Brooklyn to straighten out a situation which is the direct result of the overloading of case-workers.

In an old law tenement back of another old law tenement, where "no one ever sees the sun," he finds 70-year-old Charlie K.

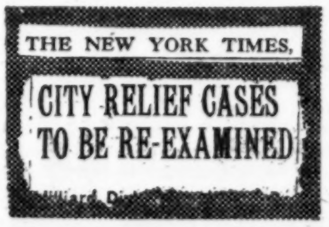
BREAD AND TEA. For two years Charlie and his wife have been on relief, each receiving separate checks. Then his wife became ill and was taken to the hospital.

Barely able to read and write, Charlie waited for the investigator to tell him what to do with her check. When no one came, desperate for the money, Charlie signed his name to her check and cashed it at the grocery store. A month later an accountant in the Welfare Department discovered it. Relief was promptly withheld.

To get Charlie back on the relief rolls is now Joe's task. To do this he will have to get receipts from the neighborhood stores for every penny of the check the old man spent.

Meanwhile Charlie must manage as best he can. Joe found him subsisting on bread and tea donated by his neighbors. While relief is withheld, the department saves money.

PLANNED CHAOS. Next, Joe calls on an old lady who lives in a room without a window in back of a store. The landlord has put a chair and a bed in the place, called it a furnished apartment (there is a gas range and a wood ice-box in a closet), and rented it to her for $40 a month.



THE NEW YORK TIMES,

CITY RELIEF CASES TO BE RE-EXAMINED

The old lady needs glasses. Joe can get them for her only when he can fill out a special form. But the Department has run short of these forms; moreover, the clinic that will fill the order is a year behind on deliveries.

"It's planned chaos," Joe said, and enumerated some of the other ways the economy regime of Commissioner Hilliard saves money. Every year in January children's allowances are re-budgeted. This year the order went out not to re-budget for three months, so that the books could show a saving in expenditures. 4,000 vets were declared no longer eligible for aid by a change in the veteran's assistance law. Time-consuming surveys are constantly launched, like the laundry survey of a few months ago, in which the case-workers were ordered to obtain laundry receipts from the crippled and the blind who are allowed this addition to the regular budget.

FALSE ECONOMY. "The idea is to load the case-worker with so much paper work that he becomes a statistician. Keep him busy enough at this sort of thing and he can't attend to the needs of his clients. In this way the Commissioner thinks that thousands of dollars are saved.

"But they're saved at the expense of people. If they'd do an adequate job of rehabilitation they could take hundreds of people off the rolls.

"I know many young women forced to stay on relief because they have young children. If there were more nursery schools these young mothers could work. There are many sick people who with a little medical care could become useful workers again."

COPS AND ROBBERS. But Commissioner Hilliard has publicly stated that the Department isn't interested in rehabilitation.

"Investigate every clue," he has told his case-workers. As Joe puts it, "the social worker becomes a detective and the client, a criminal trying to cheat the state of pennies."

Hilliard's approach places the responsibility for need on the individual, requiring him to "show cause" why he is unemployable, why he requires help, why his relatives cannot support him.

It is a philosophy the case workers have consistently fought over many years. "We have tried to strengthen the dignity of each person, to make the client feel that relief is his right when he needs it."

HAPPY ENDING. The only organized opposition to the Hilliard-Dewey-charity approach has come from the United Public Workers, CIO. The union fights to maintain the New Deal concept of relief as the responsibility of the community toward those in need.

"If it weren't for the union I don't think I could stand it." Joe said. But it goes without saying, the UPW faces a Commissioner determined to break it.

With a master's degree in sociology, Joe Moore earns $2,750 a year. To make ends meet for his wife and two young sons, he teaches adult education courses three nights a week.

And Thomas E. Dewey balances his budget.

VIRGINIA STEVENS, a free-lance writer, was the editor of "Uncensored," publication of the N. Y. Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Cotton Patch Charlie

HARVIELL, MO.

"GET back Nigger! Stand back there you Niggers! Let the white folks get on the bus," cries the Dixiecrat bus driver. Then after the bus is loaded, he comes down the ailes to see where evry one is sitting. "Get up boy, let this Gent have that seat." "Stand here, sit there," is all you can hear when traveling by bus as I was in the month of October, from Bristol, Va., to Birmingham, Ala.

On one occasion a White man spoke up for the Negro Rights, and mentioned the decision of the Supreme Court. "Damn the Supreme Court!" says the driver. "We run these damn buses, and we put these damn Niggers where we damn please."

"Stand back in there, Nigger!" I hears again as I sit on the hot seat over the Motor in the Rear of the bus. I looks through the Window and see a plump Lady with her brown hair flowing down over her shoulders. The Driver touched his Cap and assisted the lady on. The bus is a Greyhound, and is between Raleigh, N. C. and Charleston, S. C., so the lady get on and come down the aile and sits down on a rear seat beside a Negro Sailor. In a few minutes the Driver get on and look us all over. Then he sees this lady sitting by the Negro Sailor, he gets all red in the face, comes back to where the Lady is and says to her, "Lady dont you know that white folks are not allowed ride in the same seat with a Nigger?" "Sure I do," says the Lady. "Then why are doing it?" says the Driver. "Because the state Law dont allow me to ride or sit beside anyone but Negroes. You see Sir! I am a Negro Woman."

There went up a great roar of laughter from both whites and Negroes, as the Driver goes back to his seat shaking his head.

Well sir, says I! I think its very nice for a Gentmun to pertect the so called virtue of his Womanhood, but when the whiteman gets to the place where he dont know his Stuff from mine, I think he should keep his mouth shut.

—OWEN WHITFIELD

All Kinds

INVITED into the Soviet mission in Frankfurt, Germany, for a vodka toast to the Russian revolution with Soviet officials and their high-ranking Allied guests, **Pfc. Miller P. Stevens**, of North Bergen, N. J., was fined $180 for "drinking while on duty."

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Elected state's attorney of Lawrence County, Illinois, **Philip Benefiel**, 25, may not be able to take office. Reason: he has flunked his bar exam.

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M.C.'ing a fashion show in Cincinnati, **Grace Carr** of New York denounced Powers and Conover models as "biological freaks." "The typical American woman is under five feet five," she insisted.

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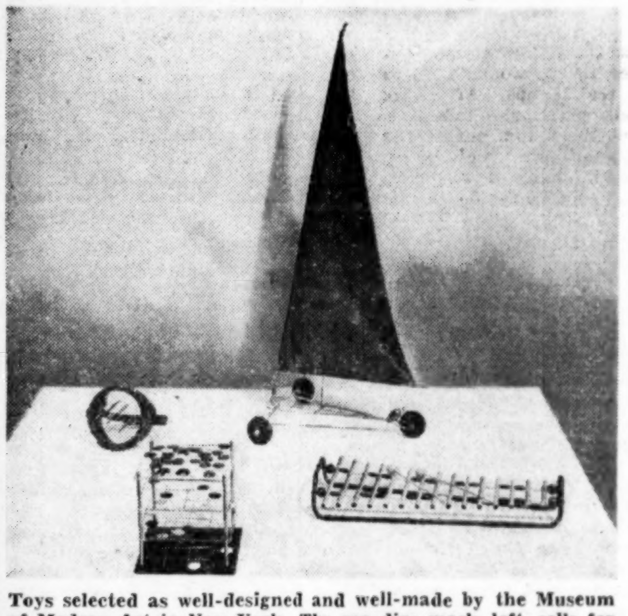
Neighbors of **Joe S.**, in an Indianapolis apartment house, asked police to investigate Joe's comings and goings between two flats in the building. Police found in one flat Joe's wife and six children; in the other, a 17-year-old girl and her two children, both fathered by Joe. Said the women: "We are the best of friends, and we both love Joe."

•

Harold Taylor of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., America's youngest university president (he's 33), offers this description of the ideal American of today: One who "tells all secrets without being asked, believes we should be prepared for war with Russia, holds no political view without consultation with his employer, does not ask for increases in wages, and is in favor of peace, conscription, brotherhood and baseball."

BETTER LIVING

$ DOLLAR STRETCHERS $



Toys selected as well-designed and well-made by the Museum of Modern Art in New York. The sea-dive mask, left, sells for $2.30; the cubic space game is $2; the boat, a "sand-sailor," is $2.50; the "Merry Tubes" xylophone is $3. Check your local stores for these or you can order from F. A. O. Schwarz, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE Christmas toy season is here again. Harried parents seeking playthings that won't burst the budget may take some comfort in the fact that while prices have not gone down, quality has tended to go up. But it is still necessary to buy with care: always look for weak parts, flimsy joints and rough edges. Don't let flashy colors and gaudy designs dazzle you into accepting poor material and poor construction. Some standard playthings have gone up in price as much as 25 per cent over last year, but the average advance has been kept to four or five per cent, according to leading toy stores.

BOOKS. Most shocking price boost is in children's books: last year's $2 books are now $2.50, with similar increases in other price lines. But the popular **Little Golden Books,** available throughout the country (even in some super-markets), remain at last year's levels of 25 cents.

RECORDS. Children's records have not advanced in price: in fact, some of the unbreakable plastic records are lower than last year.

MECHANICAL TOYS. Most of these are greatly overpriced and shortlived in the hands of an active youngster. Your best course here is to get inexpensive mechanical playthings at the five-and-ten and use the money saved for longer-lasting gifts.

LARGE HARDWOOD BLOCKS. Sets of varied shapes and sizes, basic items for kids up to eight or nine, cost more this year. But many of the educational toy shops in various parts of the country that manufacture their own blocks have kept their prices down. If there is no such shop in your town, you can write for price lists and buy by mail from these New York sources: The Arts Cooperative Service, 340 Amsterdam Av.; Educational Equipment Co., 69 Bank St.; Creative Playthings, Madison Av. at 72d St. Midwesterners can get price lists on blocks from The Playroom, 7730 Forsythe Av., St. Louis.

Good buy for tots from two to four are the square plastic **Pylok** blocks sold by the Arts Cooperative at $1.60 for a box of 12 (two sets).

EASELS. These are basic play items but are expensive. The Arts Cooperative has one suitable for children up to seven at $8.50. Larger sizes cost up to $15 at other educational toy sources. If you can't afford an easel, give the child paints and brushes anyway.

DOLL CARRIAGES. These are standard equipment for most little girls. Look for sturdy bodies and spoke wheels. Don't buy one whose wheels are fragile.

LIONEL ELECTRIC TRAINS. These are very popular, very expensive, and very scarce. If you can't find them, or can't afford them if you do find them, you might settle for one of the Gilbert sets. Some of the Gilbert pieces are plastic instead of scarce metal. A good-sized set can be bought for $28 which includes a transformer.

TRICYCLES. These are still costly and some are flimsily constructed. One toy expert suggests parents consider the new variations in both small two-wheelers and trikes. Some of these [illegible] the new tractor-and-trailer trike, the fire-chief trike with [illegible] the station-wagon, and the motorbike trikes. These have [illegible]day value and cost no more than the ordinary tricycle. [illegible]ure the one you buy is sturdy, has no sharp edges, and is maneuverable.

CANCER—What's New

CANCER research all over the world is finding out more and more things about the disease; but the two big problems—a sure cure and a positive preventive—are still unsolved.

These are some of the new discoveries turned up:

OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS. In the two fields where modern science has made its biggest advances, the danger of cancer is higher than in all other occupations. These are hydrocarbon research and development, wherein man is gradually mastering all the secrets of living matter; and chemical research with metallic compounds and synthetic materials.

Since these two fields represent man's highest development of science, Dr. Charles Cameron, medical and scientific director of the American Cancer Society, has described cancer as a "disease of civilization."

It has long been known that workers in the aniline dye industry are subject to cancer of the bladder, and that tar and pitch workers are subject to cancer of the skin. Now it is believed that enough evidence has been found to prove that one of the dangers confronting workers in the chromate industry is cancer of the lung. Researchers in the U. S. are at work on preventive measures to protect chromate workers.

ENVIRONMENT AND CANCER. Much emphasis is being placed on environment factors in the incidence of cancer because of the discovery that people of different national origins vary in their susceptibility to the disease. It has been found, for example, that Chinese living in the Netherlands East Indies are more often victims of stomach cancer than are the Malayans who eat the same food.

IODINE AND SALT. It has long been known that iodine in the diet helps prevent goiter; now the American Goiter Assn. is advocating legislation requiring all salt sold for human consumption to be iodized, not only to prevent goiter but to combat cancer of the thyroid gland. Dr. Arnold S. Jackson, association president, reports that radioactive isotopes of iodine have proved successful in diagnosing this type of cancer.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND CANCER. Dr. Lowrain E. McCrea of Temple University has succeeded in detecting cancer of the bladder by using a camera that photographs the inside of the human body in color. Other researchers at Johns Hopkins University have been able to diagnose cancer with a camera designed for astronomers but adapted for probing the secrets of the human body.

CANCER COLOR TEST. Dr. Saud Niazi of Iraq has developed a dependable method of diagnosis by use of an aniline dye derivative which reacts with a mysterious cancer-producing blood element. It causes "certain fractions of human blood serum" to turn purple when used with a device called the Evelyn Photo-Colorimeter.

THE VIRUS THEORY. New support for the belief first advanced in 1935 that cancer can be

caused by a virus comes now from two sources: Dr. Ryojun Kinoshita, president of the Municipal University of Osaka, has announced a Japanese discovery that cancer can be passed from one mouse to another by injection of a virus-like milky fluid produced by a malignant growth. Dr. John E. Gregory of San Marino, Calif., claims to have isolated a virus that causes certain types of cancer.

Purity First – Veterans Last

By LEONARD NELSON

AS delegates gathered in Cleveland for the third national convention of the American Veterans' Committee late last week, many felt they were coming to a wake.

Three years ago the AVC was organized for veterans of World War II, to provide a home for those who couldn't take the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The AVC was to be a forward-looking organization that discarded political patronage and convention antics in favor of solid community effort. "Citizens first; veterans second" was the slogan.

In its early days AVC won cars for amputees, two rises in allotments for students under the GI bill, helped wipe out discrimination against the Nisei by the Navy. Membership kept pace with these victories. From March to July, 1946, membership rose from 20,000 to 100,000.

The American Legion and the VFW yelled Red, but there was peace within the AVC house. The yelling kept up and the press joined in. Then late in 1946, Chairman Charles Bolte and Vice-Chairman Gilbert Harrison hit the trail. They proposed to clean house. Bolte and his successor, Chat Paterson, cleaned house throughout 1947 and 1948; they cleaned so thoroughly that membership fell from 100,000 to 27,000.

For a while there was a third force"—a caucus called "Build AVC." Last week, before the convention opened, leaders of the caucus resigned.

Prompting their resignations were the last-minute tactics of the AVC leaders. Two weeks before the convention, the "clean house" group revoked the charters of 15 New York chapters with left-wing reputations. The expelled chapters have 1,100 members. Also revoked was the charter for the New York area Council. Morris Pottish, progressive member of the National Planning Council, was expelled.

The 1947 convention of AVC voted against the draft and decided to support American aid abroad only if it were given to allies first, through the U.N. and without political strings. Shortly after, the National Planning Commission went on record supporting both the draft and the Marshall Plan. Right wingers labeled all who opposed that stand "Communist-dominated."

At the week-end it still looked like a wake at Cleveland.

Drawing by Fred Wright

"I understand that instead of attending to business you've been monkeying around with cures again!"

BETTER LIVING

Television Looks at James Dugan

The Face on the Barroom Ceiling

"This time of night I have trouble getting anything but television programs"

A DETROIT sports promoter named Jim Londes has gazed into the crystal depths of a wrestler's head to descry the future of televised sport.

He sees championship prize fights conducted entirely by television sponsors, with the ringside crowd admitted free and the pugilists imbursed by the sales of shaving gook and cigarettes that cure leprosy.

Mr. Londes has something there: the trend is with him. The barroom cinema is already credited with emptying football bowls, forcing minor league ball clubs to the auction block, and reducing fight crowds to reporters and working gamblers. If anything can save sport, Jerkback Razors and Guano Cigars will have to do it.

TRANSCRIBED BOOS. The next heavyweight championship will therefore be held in Studio 8H at Radio City, which will hold the few hundred eyewitnesses necessary to validate the fact that the fight was held, like guests at an electrocution who are present to safeguard the public against fraud.

The dramatic effect of crowded stands and massed boos can be furnished by painting people on little pieces of glass and fastening them around the camera lens, and by the use of noise transcriptions.

The match will be sponsored by two competing corporations in order to make up for the loss of box office revenue. The defending champion will wear trunks with Brewhouse Beer written across the seat, while the challenger will be tattooed with the familiar crossed bungstarter trademark of Old Tippler's Ale.

Between rounds tables will be brought into the ring and actors will sit around drinking the products, smiling dentally into the cameras. Of course the glasses will contain ginger ale. It wouldn't do to use real props. After six rounds you wouldn't be able to get the actors out of the ring and fights might start.

The announcers would, of course, refer to the fighters as "Ale" and "Beer," or "Ford" and "Nash," as the case may be. May the better product emerge triumphant.

DINGDONG ASSURED. The new trend will greatly help the cause of underpaid professional football as it is played in the colleges. Not only from the pure financial viewpoint of having the season underwritten by a corporation with a good Dun & Bradstreet would the Londes prophecy aid American sport.

Take Notre Dame for instance. This television package is desperately in need of a sponsor to secure future opponents. Rival firms have been beaten so monotonously that they are refusing to submit their products to the annual test against Notre Dame. A good rich TV sponsor like Henry Luce could assure that opponents showed up by broadcast time and that a dingdong drama took place down there on the greensward.

The sting could be removed from Notre Dame's corporate superiority by pitting them against non-competing products. Notre Dame could be sponsored by **Life** and Northwestern by **Time**. A good big magazine will beat a good little magazine every time. We needn't go into obvious details like removing the numbers from the players' jerseys and lettering them with T-I-M-E across the backfield and F-O-R-T-U-N-E on the line. I'll leave such details to the researchers: I'm thinking of the big picture.

If you do not own a television machine there is still time not to buy one and curl up in the corner with an old stereopticon set.

Lifelines

BARGAIN BOOKS. The U.S. Government Printing Office has for many years been leading the publication field in bargain books and booklets. To keep you informed of these best buys, GUARDIAN will list, from time to time, publications of general interest which are coming off Uncle Sam's presses. In ordering, write to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Include the exact price, the series, title and catalog number and of course, your name and address. The following are recommended:

Principles of Planning Small Houses; cat. No. HH 2.2:H81/3; 15c. "The designing of homes at reduced cost without sacrificing comfort, convenience or sound construction."

Now in the Public Health information series: No. 29, **The Common Cold**, 5c; No. 31, **Vitamins**, 5c; No. 60, **Whooping Cough**, 5c; No. 62, **Neuralgia and Neuritis**, 5c; No. 63, **Heart Disease**, 5c; No. 64, **Care of the Eyes**, 5c.

•

FAR-FLUNG FORENSICS. By use of recordings, a college debating team in Massachusetts can now argue with a similar team in California, with a decision rendered by judges in Arkansas. The pro side of an argument is recorded by a team and mailed to the competing team which, after listening to the discs,

records its answer and mails it back. Rebuttals are handled the same way and the complete set of records is mailed to judges who listen and pick the winner. The system was started by Texas Christian University in Texas and is now participated in by 11 colleges and universities in the country.

•

DWINDLING SHORES. Every year the U.S. suffers a loss of land area of 6,400 acres by the sea eating away at its shores, according to a report of the War Department's Beach Erosion Board. Shoreside erosion is particularly bad in the Chesapeake Bay area, according to the report, which says that entire islands have disappeared there within the memory of man. In other regions the sea is creeping in at the rate of 15 feet a year. It is rather frightening to think that some day Wichita, Kan., may be an Atlantic seaport.

•

MITIGATING MALARIA. Seven convicts serving long terms for murder in Illinois have had their sentences commuted as a reward for the chills and fevers they suffered in wartime malaria experiments. During the experiments, conducted by the University of Chicago and Army scientists, 445 inmates of Illinois prisons voluntarily contracted malaria so they could be guinea pigs in tests of new drugs. One of the results was the discovery of pentaquine, useful in the relapsing type of malaria which hit troops in the Pacific theater.

By BILL CAHN

IT'S getting so that, unless you give birth to a prince, nobody wants to hear about your new baby. But let me tell you, I am not one to be silenced so easily.

It was only the other day that I stepped up to the cashier's window at the hospital.

"My bill, please," I said.

"Sit down," said the lady behind the grate.

"But my baby has already been born," I said. "I can take the news standing on my two feet."

"It is a hospital rule," said the lady firmly. "All husbands must be seated before receiving the hospital bill."

"Ridiculous," I muttered, sitting down.

"All bills must be paid in advance," said the cashier, handing me a slip of paper.

"Does this include a college education for the little one?" I asked, surveying the figures. I understood then the rule about sitting down.

"No mother or baby is discharged until fully paid for," I was told.

"It would be cheaper if I could move in with them," I said, figuring rapidly.

But I paid.

HOME, I took a good look at what cost so much.

"It is but a small child," I observed, "it should not be so expensive."

"It is not their size that makes them so costly," my wife explained.

"If it's yelling that makes the bills go up," I said, putting my hands to my ears, "that is an explanation that makes some sense."

"It is not that," said she. "It is the high cost of living."

"Ah, the high cost of living," I said.

"It is not only the hospital but the doctor bills and the high price of diapers and bottles and milk and everything else."

"I cannot see," I said, warming up a bottle, "why we should have to pay through the nose for the high cost of being born and the high cost of living and the high cost of dying."

"Never mind that," said my wife, "hurry up and feed the baby."

"I will feed the little one," I said, "but it would be better to have more babies and fewer atom bombs."

"Why not write a book," suggested my wife.

"There is no need," I said, testing the milk on the back of my hand. "The choice between babies and bombs is written on every diaper that flies from a clothes line from one end of the world to the other."

BILL CAHN is a staff writer on the "UE News" and author of many of UE's excellent pamphlets. He took time out from figuring the bills for his new baby to do this piece.

"No kicks—I could have landed in a worse spot."

Canard Enchaine, Paris

Churchill: "He's really not so red, is he?"

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Canard Enchaine, Paris
"Hello, Harry? This is Joe. We were cut off."